

general remarks upon these questions must close this Address.

It was Mr. Clay who made the Tariff a party question; it was he who made the Bank a party question; it was he who made the great national question of Texas Annexation a party question; and it is he who you see perverting to a party issue the question of altering the Constitution. He did all this in his ambitious efforts to bring about his own elevation. He has now been at the head of an organized party opposition to the government of his country ever since the people ousted Mr. John Q. Adams and himself in 1828, excepting a few weeks in 1841; and this is his expiring struggle to make himself President! And what are the alternatives? If he is elected, the Constitution is to be altered. If not elected, the Constitution will remain as it is. If he is elected, and proves true to his pledges, your taxes will be kept permanently at a double rate. If he is not, they will be reduced, as they ought to be, at least one half. If he is elected we may have a PARTY BANK—not a National Bank owned by the people, as many of them think, but a corporation of capitalists who will rule the Government. If he is not elected, there will be no so such dangerous institution created. If he is elected, it will be taken for granted that the people are hostile to the re-annexation of Texas, and Texas will never be ours, except at the expense of a WAR. If he is not, that great national measure will probably succeed quietly and honorably, with the approbation of the people of both Republics. Had Mr. Clay's Letter never been written, and had he adhered to his first opinions on Texas, we believe that Texas would this day have been ours in PEACE and HONOR. It is FALSE, come from what quarter it may, to ascribe to us or to the democratic party of the South, hostility to the Union, no matter what may be the result of our Texas negotiations. We resent it as an insult; and an honorable opponent in politics will not use the weapon he knows to be poisoned. We go for the UNION AND TEXAS—TEXAS AND THE UNION—but for the UNION, "Texas or no Texas." Such are also the sentiments of Col. Polk—the declared sentiments of the democratic party—the known feelings and opinions of the democracy of North Carolina; and he who writes or speaks otherwise of us is a SLANDERER of his neighbors to serve a party-master! So it is FALSE, come from what quarter it may, that as the advocates of Texas annexation we would involve the nation in war or dishonor.

Whenever the annexation can take place honorably and in peace, Col. Polk is in favor of it, and so are his supporters, whether abolitionists are willing or not. We take that ground. We have assumed no other; and we bid you mark the fact, that not a single public meeting in North Carolina—and the Clay party have had a great number of them since this question was started—has ventured to express an opinion to the contrary.

LOUIS D. HENRY, Ch'n.
JOSHUA O. WATSON,
WELDON N. EDWARDS,
THOS. N. CAMERON,
PERRIN BUSBEE,
CHARLES FISHER,
GABRIEL HOLMES,
JOSEPH ALLISON,
WILLIAM R. POOLE,
LOUIS D. WILSON,
B. B. SMITH,
JAMES B. SHEPARD,
GEORGE W. WHITFIELD,
THOMAS BRAGG,
WILLIAM WHITE,
ALPHEUS JONES,
WILSON W. WHITAKER,
BURTON CRAIG,
JOHN HILL,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

Democratic State Central Committee of
(Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1844.) North Carolina.

THE PROFITS AND TAXATION OF MANUFACTURING STOCKS.

We copy the following from the financial article in the Boston Post of yesterday. The writer of these articles is certainly one of the ablest upon currency and stocks in the Union:

"In reference to dividends and profits of manufacturing corporations, it has been said that we selected the best, and made no mention of the unfortunate corporations. We would not state what we were not advised of, but have been aware that some of these so-called unfortunate corporations have applied their earnings to building and filling with machinery new mills. This, we are informed, was the fact in reference to the New Market Co., and some others.

"At the sale by auction last week of Palmer Manufacturing company stock, it was stated by the auctioneer—of course correctly—that it had given an average annual dividend of thirteen per cent. since its commencement, which is above the average of Lowell factories as stated by Mr. Appleton. A statement of wages paid operatives in several leading factory corporations has been recently published, under the sanction of Mr. Winthrop, by which it appears that the average wages paid at the Merrimack mills in June, 1844, were \$22 06 per month besides board, & in June, 1840, they were \$20 80. This would give an advance of wages since 1840, of \$1 26 per month; and it is also stated 'there had been no change in the cloth of the speed during the whole term.' If it is meant by the 'cloth of the speed' that no more labor is performed to earn the increased amount of wages, then there is a difference in the Merrimack mills from the general run of such concerns. It will be remembered that an announcement was made with a loud acclamation that the Perkins and Dwight mills had raised their operatives' wages, but it was afterwards ascertained that an increase of labor was exacted to earn that amount; so that in fact there was a reduction of fifteen per cent. in rates. The statements of wages in the Jackson, Nashua, Amoskeag and Stark mills are for 1843 and 1844, and not, as in the case of the Merrimack, for 1840 and 1844. Connected with this advance of earnings at the Merrimack mills, a classification of its stockholders is given to refute the idea that these manufacturing establishments are carried on by wealthy

capitalists at the expense especially of the laboring classes,' by which it appears that fifteen of its stockholders are farmers, and \$60,000 is owned by persons in its employ.

"It is certainly not wonderful that investments should be made by any class of the community in a corporation which pays large dividends, and its stock is rated in the tax list at but one-fifth of its par value. There, are we believe, several stockholders in the Merrimack company who derived an income of \$13,000 from that source the last year, and yet their tax upon that amount of stock was but small, especially in comparison with that upon real estate, which pays but four or five per cent. average income. The class of farmers embraces, we imagine, one of those \$70,000 stockholders. Sales have been made of the November dividend in this corporation of ten per cent., which shows a confidence in the continuance, for a short time at least, of its great profits."

From the Madisonian.

The invasion of Texas by Mexico.

Mr. Editor: A crisis has arrived in the history of this young Republic, which will call forth the energies of her gallant People in perpetuating the blessings of civil and religious liberty. The cause in which she is engaged is one of a noble and chivalrous character, and which will be responded to by every noble and patriotic American, who appreciates the inestimable inheritance bequeathed by our Revolutionary fathers. The contest which has just been renewed by Mexico, backed by England, will, just as certain as the sun rises and sets, seal her fate as an independent nation. She has progressed so far in this unholy crusade against peace, happiness, and prosperity of Texas, that even a retrograde movement on her part cannot avert her final overthrow. The warning voice of other nations, from the downfall of the Roman empire to the present time, she has not heeded; and the consequences which will inevitably follow will lie at her own door.

When she was struggling with Spain for her independence, the American People felt a lively interest for her final success in establishing an independent Government, and some of our citizens left the pursuits of civil life, and embarked nobly and patriotically in aiding her in the struggle in which she was then engaged, and never ceased in their exertions until her independence was acknowledged. This was voluntarily done by our citizens for a love of liberty! There were no ties of consanguinity between our people and her citizens, as exists between us and the citizens of Texas; yet they felt a deep sympathy for the people of Mexico, because they were struggling for Republican principles, which were guaranteed to every State of Mexico by the adoption of their Federal Constitution, and which continued to exist until the Constitution of 1824 was abrogated by Santa Anna, and Centralism was proclaimed, which produced the revolution in Texas.—Mexico has been deceived by Great Britain, in renewing hostilities against Texas, and before she closes the present campaign, which she has commenced on a large scale, it will be made manifest to her entire satisfaction.—It is impossible for her to conquer Texas. So long as there is an American bosom animated with a love of liberty, she will find a formidable foe, who will never cease in their operations until the liberty and independence of Texas are achieved, or the treaty with France fulfilled.

The Constitution of the United States does not prohibit the citizens of the several States from aiding any nation with money and munitions of war, and this will be cheerfully done to the people of Texas in sixty days. According to the report of the Secretary of War of Texas, thirty thousand men can be in the field, and all that is wanting to make them efficient are arms and ammunition. Some of our citizens are under the impression that Texas has not the physical force to meet the present invading army; but in this they are greatly mistaken. All that is necessary to drive the invading army from Texas is for some of our patriotic citizens to call public meetings in every section of our country, and call upon the people to subscribe liberally for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition, which would enable the Texans to prosecute the war with vigor and effect, and by next spring there would not be a Mexican soldier found this side of the Rio Grande. This is perfectly compatible with our Constitution and Laws, which should be maintained inviolate by our citizens. The Texian Consul at New Orleans, would receive thankfully any sums of money which may be forwarded to him for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition; and we sincerely hope our citizens will aid our gallant brethren of Texas liberally with the sinews of war, and victory will again perch upon their banner, which will triumphantly

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."
A FRIEND OF TEXAS.

Sensible Advice.—If you ever marry, said a Roman Consul to his son, 'let it be to a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the getting of a meal of victuals, taste enough to dress herself; pride enough to wash her face before breakfast; and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say.'—Ex. Paper.

It is stated that the whole inhabitants of the earth discharge annually from their lungs 197,000,000 tons of water; a quantity which, if collected together, would form a sphere nearly 2,000 feet in diameter.—Exchange Paper.

THE JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, SEP. 21, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT

JAMES K. POLK.

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

GEORGE M. DALLAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Electors.

1st District	THOMAS BRAGG, Jr.
2nd, do.	HENRY I. TOOLE,
3rd, do.	AB. W. VENABLE,
4th, do.	GEORGE WHITFIELD,
5th, do.	WILLIAM S. ASHE,
6th, do.	DAVID REID,
7th, do.	JOSEPH ALLISON,
8th, do.	DANIEL W. COURTS,
9th, do.	WILL. J. ALEXANDER,
10th, do.	GEORGE BOWER,
11th, do.	

To the Democratic Party.

It will be remembered that the Democratic paper published in this place, the Wilmington Messenger, by our friend Dr. Price, ceased to be issued about the middle of last June; since then the Republican cause has been without any Press in this portion of the State. This we think is much to be deplored, especially at a period like the present, when a contest is going on between the two great parties that divide our Union, the termination of which we honestly believe will be fraught with such vital and momentous consequences to the future interests and prosperity of our country. We then this day make our most respectful bow to our Democratic brethren throughout the State—but particularly would we do so to those members of that party whose homes are to be found in the 5th District, and respectfully solicit for our little sheet a portion of that kind encouragement and patronage which they extended to the gentleman who preceded us in conducting the democratic press in Wilmington. As the great leading questions which divide the Democratic and Federal parties are now perhaps better understood by the great mass of the American people than at any antecedent era of our political history; and as the line of demarcation between the Federal and Republican parties is so clearly and distinctly drawn on all the great issues which engage the attention of the people, we might, we suppose, deem it unnecessary on our part to enter into any specific detail of the measures and principles which it is our purpose to advocate, contenting ourselves with saying that the "Journal" will issue from a Democratic press;—that it will, so far as our little abilities will permit us, sustain the cause of the Republican party. This we feel assured might be sufficient; but still in order that our cause, as a public journalist, may be perfectly understood, as well by our political friends as by our political enemies, we will place before our readers a short synopsis, if we may be permitted the expression, of the principles which we, in common with the Democratic party of these United States, hold to be those and those only which can secure to ourselves and our children after us, a perpetuation of the free and enlightened institutions which, for better than half a century past, have so pre-eminently distinguished us from every other nation on the face of the earth.

In the first place then, we believe that our federal Government is one of limited powers—that those powers are to be found in a written constitution, and no where else—that that constitution ought to be strictly construed—and that we are utterly opposed to the latitudinarian interpretation which the modern federal Whig party are desirous of putting on that sacred instrument.

We are opposed to a National Bank, because, apart from the constitutional objections which we have to that measure, we sincerely believe that its establishment is not only unnecessary and inexpedient, but would be subversive of the morals, the liberty and the industrial pursuits of our citizens of every class.

We are opposed to a protective tariff, (e. g. the Whig Tariff of '42,) because we believe the federal Government has no right to tax one portion of the community for the benefit of another.

We desire to see the Constitution which the wisdom and patriotism of the sages of the Revolution framed for us, transmitted to our latest posterity in its pristine integrity, and consequently are opposed to the alteration of that salutary check, the Veto Power, as now vested in that instrument.

We are opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, believing the fund derived from that source belongs to the States in their federative capacity, and not as individual States.

We are in favor of the re-annexation of Texas, as on the one hand we are thoroughly convinced that no measure, since the purchase of Louisiana, would add so much to the strength, prosperity and permanence of the whole Union, while on the other hand, we feel equally well assured that its final rejection will be attended with the most disastrous consequences.

And, as a means of carrying out those measures, we are the advocates of JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, for the office of President, and GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, for the office of Vice President of these United States, believing them to be Republicans after the good old order of Jefferson and Jackson.

Now we think we have said enough to indicate the political course we intend to pursue. A few words as regards the other objects which the "Journal" will constantly keep in view. And in the first place we will endeavor, every Friday morning, to serve up for our readers as varied a dish as we possibly can. It will be our constant endeavor to spread before our readers every item of intelligence in the social, commercial and political world. The Prices Current of produce in the Wilmington Market will, every week, immediately before the "Journal" goes to press, receive our personal attention, so that our country subscribers may be enabled to place confidence in the statements which we will make under this head. Finally, we will say, that whatever strict attention and industry can do will be done, to make the "Journal" a desirable vehicle of news to the door of every man who will be kind enough to permit us to put his name on our subscription list.

Death of Col. Hoke.

Seldom has it been our lot to perform a more melancholy duty than to announce to our readers the death of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Col. MICHAEL HOKÉ. Never in the whole course of our life have we been more sensibly admonished of the short and uncertain tenure by which our earthly existence is held, than in the death of this distinguished son of North Carolina. It seems but yesterday since we hung with rapture upon the eloquent strains of his voice, and now that voice is hushed forever in the cold and silent grave. But yesterday that he moved among us the life and soul of every circle—diffusing pleasure and happiness around him wherever he went, and now he is gathered with his fathers in the great charnel house of death. It was but yesterday, when, with the pencil of fancy we were picturing for him a bright and glorious career in the service of his country, and to-day he has gone to that bourne from whence none ever return. It was our good fortune to enjoy, for some length of time, the personal acquaintance of Col. HOKÉ, and truly can we say, that we never knew a man whose warm and generous nature was better calculated to attract the esteem of all who come in contact with him in the social intercourse of life. In his death the State has lost one of her most talented and gallant sons—the Democratic party one of its ablest advocates—and his family a kind husband and father.

Col. HOKÉ died in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county on the night of the 9th inst., of bilious fever.

We copy from the Standard, the proceedings of the Iredell Bar on hearing the death of Col. Hoke.

At a meeting of the members of the bar in the Town of Statesville on the 10th of September, the sudden and melancholy death of Col. Michael Hoke, was announced by Bartlett Shipp, Esq.

On motion, His Honor Judge Manly was called to the Chair, and William M. Shipp appointed Secretary.

Mr. W. W. Williamson then presented the following resolutions, which, after a few pertinent remarks from Messrs. Osborne, Barringer and Jones, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Bar of the 6th Judicial Circuit, have learned with the deepest grief the death of our brother, Michael Hoke.

Resolved, That in his death the legal profession has lost a member whose genius, and whose attainments reflected on it the highest honor—ourselves a companion remarkable for a kindness of heart and amiableness of disposition, which excite affection and esteem—and the community a citizen, distinguished by an enlightened liberality, active public spirit, a captivating and effective eloquence.

Resolved, That to his bereaved and disconsolate family we tender all that as fellow sufferers we can give, our deepest and sincerest sympathy.

Resolved, That in regard for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed to communicate these resolutions to his family.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers of this State.

On motion of Col. W. J. Alexander these proceedings were spread upon the records of the Court.

MATTHIAS E. MANLY, Ch'n.
W. M. SHIPP, Sec'y.

Kind readers, being a stranger to most of you, and having no idea who of you would and who would not continue to the "Journal" the patronage you extended to the "Messenger," we thought the best plan we could adopt would be to send the first number to each of your names, as we find them written down on the subscription list of the latter paper. As the present, is a crisis when political information should be widely diffused, we do hope that you will retain the number that is now sent to you. Should you not, however, desire to continue your names with us, you will just send back the paper to our office, and, however we might wish it to be otherwise, we will promptly comply with your thus implied request, to erase your names from the list. But don't send back the paper if you can help it.

We have, in this the first number of our paper, taken the liberty of inserting such of the Advertisements as appeared permanent, that we found in the last number of the "Messenger." Of course no charge is made for the present insertion, except at the option of the advertiser. Should any person wish to have his advertisement taken out or altered, he will please signify so much to us before we issue the next number, and his command will be obeyed.

We have been compelled from circumstances, to issue our first number on Saturday, instead of Friday, the day on which the "Journal" will henceforth be published.

As the present and one or two succeeding numbers of the "Journal" will be issued under many disadvantages, we would throw ourselves upon the kindly forbearance of our readers, and ask of them to suspend their judgments upon its appearance until we get under way a little.

Health of Wilmington.

We have just this moment received a note from a friend of ours, a merchant of this place, stating that he has had a letter from Charleston which says, that "Ship Masters cannot be induced to come to this port in consequence of an impression which has got abroad that it is very unhealthy." Now we would beg leave to say that so far as our knowledge extends, and since we received the note, we have made a great many inquiries, we can say, without the fear of contradiction, that Wilmington is now as free from sickness as any sea port in North Carolina; indeed we think we risk nothing in saying that there are as few cases of bilious fever in it as in any town in the State, in proportion to its number of inhabitants. How

the impression got "abroad" we cannot say, but we do know that the idea would be laughed at by most of our citizens.

Democratic Meeting at the Court-House.

There was a meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover county, at the Court-House in Wilmington, on Tuesday evening 10th inst. The meeting was called to order by appointing LUCIEN HOLMES, Esq., Chairman, and DANIEL DICKSON, Esq., Secretary.

We forbear noticing the proceedings of the meeting, as we have been kindly furnished with an animated sketch of them from the pen of an esteemed friend, to whose communication, which will be found in another column, we refer our readers.

Our Prospects.

The intelligence we receive from every portion of our wide spread country is of the most cheering kind. The "ominous calm," as our Federal opponents styled it, which for some time after the Baltimore Convention, pervaded the Democratic ranks, has been succeeded by an almost simultaneous explosion of popular enthusiasm which promises as a most glorious result in November next. Scarcely yet has the great valley of the Mississippi ceased to reverberate with the shouts of Fifty Thousand Democratic men who held their council at Nashville. From New Jersey the united voice of Thirty Thousand Democrats in one vast assemblage is heard invoking their brethren to arm for the contest. In short, from every State in the Union, and from every portion of every State, our public journals are literally crouded with the reports of Democratic meetings, where thousands and tens of thousands are congregated together for the purpose of furthering the cause of Democracy and accelerating the final overthrow of Federalism. State after State is wheeling into the good old Democratic track. Maine, the last that has made this right about face movement, has done it in a real out and out style. The nomination of Silas Wright for Governor of New York has given a stab under the fifth rib to the Federal Clay party there. We believe the more thinking portion of them are willing to admit that he will be elected. We have every thing to cheer us. Never was the political horizon of Democracy so clear and cloudless as at present. Will our friends then, in this State, not make a strong and vigorous effort to disenfranchise the land of Mexico from the domination of Federal rule? Shall the good old North State be the Democratic Rip Van Winkle of the Union in November next? We think we hear every Democrat in the State, as with one voice, answer, No.

We publish in this week's paper, General Jackson's letter on the subject of the re-annexation of Texas, addressed to Moses Dawson, Esq. We believe it is the longest he has yet written on this subject; and in it he has taken a full and complete view of this important question in all its aspects. We don't know that we have ever read any production from the pen of the old Hero of the Hermitage with more pleasure or a deeper interest. We believe it has been pretty generally thought by most persons for some time back, that Gen. Jackson had some considerable knowledge in Military matters—even by those who will give him credit for nothing else. He says in the letter under consideration, that should Texas be lost to us through the insane policy of the Clay leaders, that the dangers in a military point of view, which would inevitably threaten us, should England or any other hostile European power obtain a foothold there, would be incalculable. We have a long expanse of territory bordering on that country, which in an event like the one alluded to above, would be almost defenceless—at least would require an immense amount of blood and treasure to protect it. But we recommend our readers to peruse the letter.

We publish in to-day's paper the address of the Democratic State Central Committee of North Carolina. We earnestly request our readers to peruse it, and to peruse it calmly and dispassionately; to weigh well the facts it discloses and the just and unavoidable conclusions which it deduces from those facts. It is an able paper, and should be in the hands of every voter in the State. It tells a plain "unvarnished tale" of what the people of this country may expect should Whiggery be successful in November. We would suggest that our readers would send their paper, as soon as they have got through with it themselves, to some of their neighbors who do not take a paper.

Democratic triumph in the State of Maine.

This is the greatest Waterloo defeat the federalists have yet received. Anderson, the Democratic candidate for Governor will be elected by a plurality over Robinson, the Federal candidate, of between 9 and 10,000 votes, and by a majority over both Whigs and Abolitionists of about 6,000. It is in vain for the Whigs to say now that they didn't expect to carry the State of Maine. Let them show us a Whig calculation in print made during the last month or so in which Maine is not put down as certain for Clay, and then we'll talk about the matter. Well and nobly has the Pine Tree State done, and richly does she deserve the thanks of every Democrat in the Union. Wonder if the Whig Thermometer doesn't exhibit a lower state of the Mercury since the news from the Maine election?

By our next number we will be able to spread before our readers the full returns from this State.

Those who contend that the country is in a course of ruin because of the Tariff, &c., should be the last to insist upon the Annexation of Texas, that is if they have any bowels of compassion; for will it not be bringing others into trouble who are now exempt, according to the notion of the anti-Tariffites?

ANSWER.—We suppose we might, but that we're going to elect Polk and Dallas, when the protective Tariff will become, in the language of the "God-like Daniel," "an obsolete idea."—Ed. Jour.

"No Mummery."—At the Polk and Texas meeting here last week it was "Resolved" to set up Hickory poles at every battalion master ground, and at every cross road in the country. "No mummery" we say again.

"No Mummery" about that party who "try hard" to sing their candidate into the

White House with "glee catches."—We believe at a certain Clay and Hizen, no—not Hizen—what is it Tom—O, yes—Frelinghuysen Club, the tympanums, near the Carolina Hotel and parts adjacent, were regaled with some very argumentative songs—no "mummery," eh?

For the "Journal."

At a meeting of the Democratic party held in the Court House on Tuesday, the 10th of September, Mr. H. L. Holmes was called to the chair; Mr. Holmes explained the object of the meeting in an eloquent and forcible manner. He contrasted the consequences of the prevalence of democratic or federal principles in the administration of our national government, and clearly exhibited the appalling danger which would result from the predominance of Federalism. He concluded by passing a compliment to the high character and uniform consistency of James K. Polk. Mr. Ashe then rose and requested Mr. Daniel Baker, the Elector on the Federal ticket to address the meeting if he felt disposed to do so, to which Mr. Baker replied, he would do so with pleasure, but that as it was a democratic meeting he would prefer that some one should precede him, on the opposite side. The Democratic Elector, Mr. Ashe, being too unwell to undergo the fatigue of making a speech, Mr. Owen Holmes, was called on as a substitute. Mr. Holmes apologized to the meeting for his being entirely unprepared to enter into the discussion of such important matters, but he would try to give Mr. Baker a few nuts to crack and in truth he did. Mr. Holmes is a plain practical farmer, and I sincerely wish that all plain practical farmers in our country could have been there and heard his speech. He evinced great familiarity with the Banking operations of our Country, and clearly showed that the Country did not stand, at present, at least, in need of a National Monster. He referred to the Constitution of the United States, which said that there should be a Public Treasury, in which the public money should be kept, and no money should be drawn from the Treasury, excepting by appropriations made by law. Such is the requirements of the Constitution. How then can you make a Treasury of a Bank, the business of which is to lend and discount the money? He next examined the Tariff and was truly at home on that subject. I think that he gave me more light and information on that law than I ever heard before given by any speaker. After Mr. Holmes concluded, Mr. Baker rose in reply, and spoke an hour and fifty-three minutes.—He commenced with an attack on Mr. Van Buren's Administration, and one would have supposed from his remarks that he had entirely forgotten that Mr. Van Buren was not a candidate for re-election. He felt quite indignant that his party should be styled the "Federal Party," although a rose was as sweet under one name as another. I will not follow him through his laboured attempts—but merely point out two gross errors he made as respects the Distribution of the Public Lands. He said that General Jackson three several times recommended the Distribution of the Public Lands among the States. Mr. Baker must have got this information from Federal Documents, for he certainly did not get it from Jackson's Messages, as they would have informed him better. He again quoted General Jackson, as saying that we should not look to the lands for revenue; true, Jackson did say so, but why not give us all the sentence? In the same sentence he recommends the reduction of the price of the Public Lands, so as to ensure their speedy and immediate settlement.

A Lesson in Grammar.

Master.—How many degrees of comparison are there?

Boy.—Three.

Master.—What are they?

Boy.—Positive, Comparative and Superlative.

Master.—Give an example.

Boy.—Positive, bad—Comparative, worse—Superlative, worst.

Master.—Give another.

Boy.—Positive.—RALEIGH, April 17th.

"I think it far more wise and important to compose and harmonize the present Confederacy as it now exists, than to introduce a new element of discord and distraction into it. . . . True wisdom, seems to me, points to the duty of rendering the present members happy, prosperous and satisfied with each other, rather than to attempt to introduce alien members, against the common consent, and with the certainty of dissatisfaction. Mr. Jefferson expressed the opinion, and others believed, that it never was in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution to add foreign territory to the Confederacy out of which new States were to be formed. The acquisition of Louisiana and Florida may be defended upon the peculiar ground of the relation in which they stood to the States of the Union. After they were admitted, we might well pause a while, people our vast wastes, develop our resources, prepare the means of defending what we possess, and augment our strength, power and greatness. If hereafter further territory should be wanted for an increased population, we need entertain no apprehension but that it will be acquired by means, it is to be hoped, fair, honorable, and constitutional. . . . In the future progress of events, it is probable that there will be a voluntary or forcible separation of the British North America possessions from the parent country. I am strongly inclined to think that it will